

# The Archaeology of Merryspring Nature Center:

## The Asa Hosmer Farm (ME 073.014) and The Lt. Benjamin Burton Militia Encampment (ME 073.015)

### Part 5



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## **This Report**

In light of the overall amount of information gathered in two years of testing, and in an effort to make it as reader-friendly as possible, this report is comprised of five parts, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, each being a separate volume. Each part represents a stand-alone section of the whole, with its own Table of Contents, Table of Figures, and Introduction.

Part 1 includes: Executive Summary; Acknowledgements; Table of Contents; Table of Figures; Introduction; Geographical and Geological Context; Historic Background; Historic Ownership of Lot 71; and Regional Archaeological Context.

Part 2 includes: Executive Summary; Table of Contents; Table of Figure; Introduction; Archaeological Rationale, Context, and Protocol .

Part 3 includes: Executive Summary; Table of Contents; Table of Figures; Introduction; Soil Stratigraphy; Archaeological Stratigraphy; Features; Cultural Materials.

Part 4 includes: Executive Summary; Table of Contents; Table of Figures; Introduction; Cultural Material Spatial Distribution; Conclusions; and References Cited.

Part 5 includes: Executive Summary; Table of Contents; Table of Figures; and Appendices A-D.

In its content, this report is primarily a descriptive effort – the what, where, and when of two years of archaeological testing. That said, given 1) an “umbilical” relationship between ME 073.015 (the Lt. Benjamin Burton Militia Encampment Site), ME 073.014 (the Asa Hosmer Farm Site), and the long forgotten trans-regional Warren Road, and 2) an identical relationship between the Warren Road and the Thorndike-Conway House (ME 373.017), and all of their temporal interconnectedness, it is near impossible to avoid introducing some interpretation, at least as it relates to site location and relationships. The author does, however, endeavor to avoid unfettered speculation.

## Executive Summary

On April 16, 2018, the author began archaeological testing in an open hay field at Merryspring Nature Center, Camden, Maine (Figure 1). A sub-rectangular depression, located in the field's northeast corner, suggested the presence of a possible filled cellar. The first shovel test pit, located immediately north of, and adjacent to the depression, recovered 18<sup>th</sup> c. ceramics, confirming the author's suspicions of an occupation.

The author, recognizing the site as, if not unique, then extremely rare within the micro-region known as mid-coast Maine (i.e., Waldoboro to Stockton Springs), undertook additional testing. Transects and shovel test pit (STP) locations were established, and testing continued from April to October, 2018. Expanded testing included a much broader site area, encompassing agricultural field, field edge tree line, and egress to the site's only immediately available potable water, the spring after which Merryspring Nature Center is named. Testing resumed in April, 2019, and continued through October, 2019. Over the course of 2018's and 2019's field seasons, the author excavated no less than 100, 50cm<sup>2</sup> shovel test pits, and approximately 25, 1m<sup>2</sup> units (Figure 2).

Archaeological testing reveals spatially extensive archaeological deposits associated with two early historic period sites. The sites, located approximately 50m distant from one another, are: ME 073.015, the fourth quarter 18<sup>th</sup> c. Lt. Benjamin Burton Militia Encampment, named after the historically identified officer in charge of an 18<sup>th</sup> c. militia encampment believed to be located there; and ME 073.014, the 19<sup>th</sup> c. Asa Hosmer Farm, named after the farm's first occupant, c. 1803.

### ME 073.015

Minimally, ME 073.015 includes: a late 18<sup>th</sup> c., likely earthfast structure, estimated to be at least 24' x 30'. The structure is represented by: a very large, 4.5m x 5.5m (15' x 18') apparently unlined earthen cellar; and remnants of a 2.5 x 2.5m (8'x8') loose stone chimney base. Occupation is represented by: a spatially extensive midden, involving at least 200-300m<sup>2</sup> of A<sub>p</sub> and sub-A<sub>p</sub> soils; and, immediately south of the structure, a .75 acre agricultural field containing limited, but ubiquitous, temporally contemporary cultural materials, primarily ceramics.

Testing reveals ME 073.015 to be both spatially extensive and materially diverse. Chinese export porcelain, English soft paste porcelain, wheel engraved stemware, punchbowls (creamware glazed, China Glaze, and Fazackerly deft), engine turned refined white earthenwares and refined redwares, and Whieldonware are combined with numerous other examples of fourth quarter 18<sup>th</sup> c. material culture.

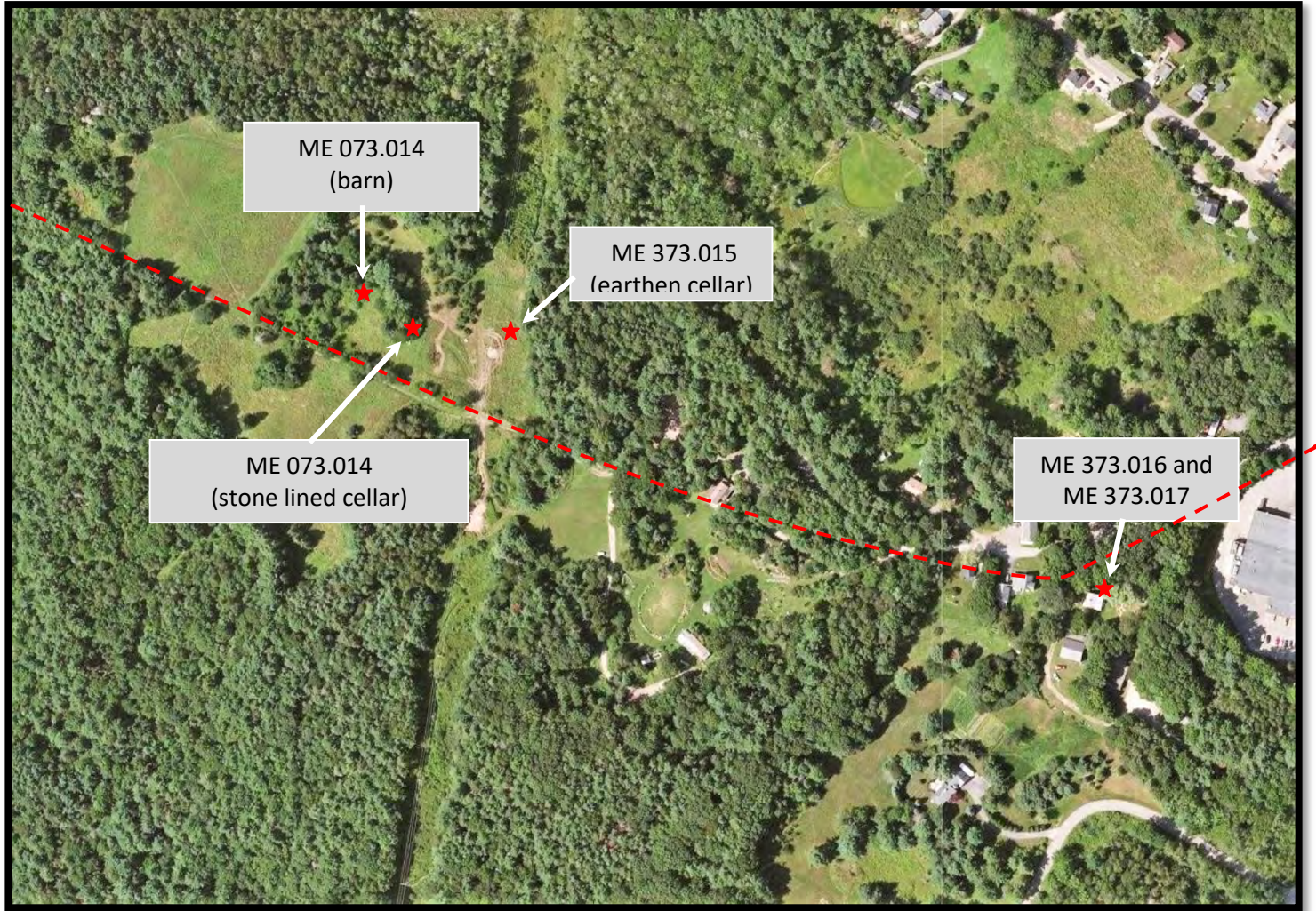


Figure 1: Merryspring Nature Center, ME 073.014 & .015, and ME 373.016 & .017

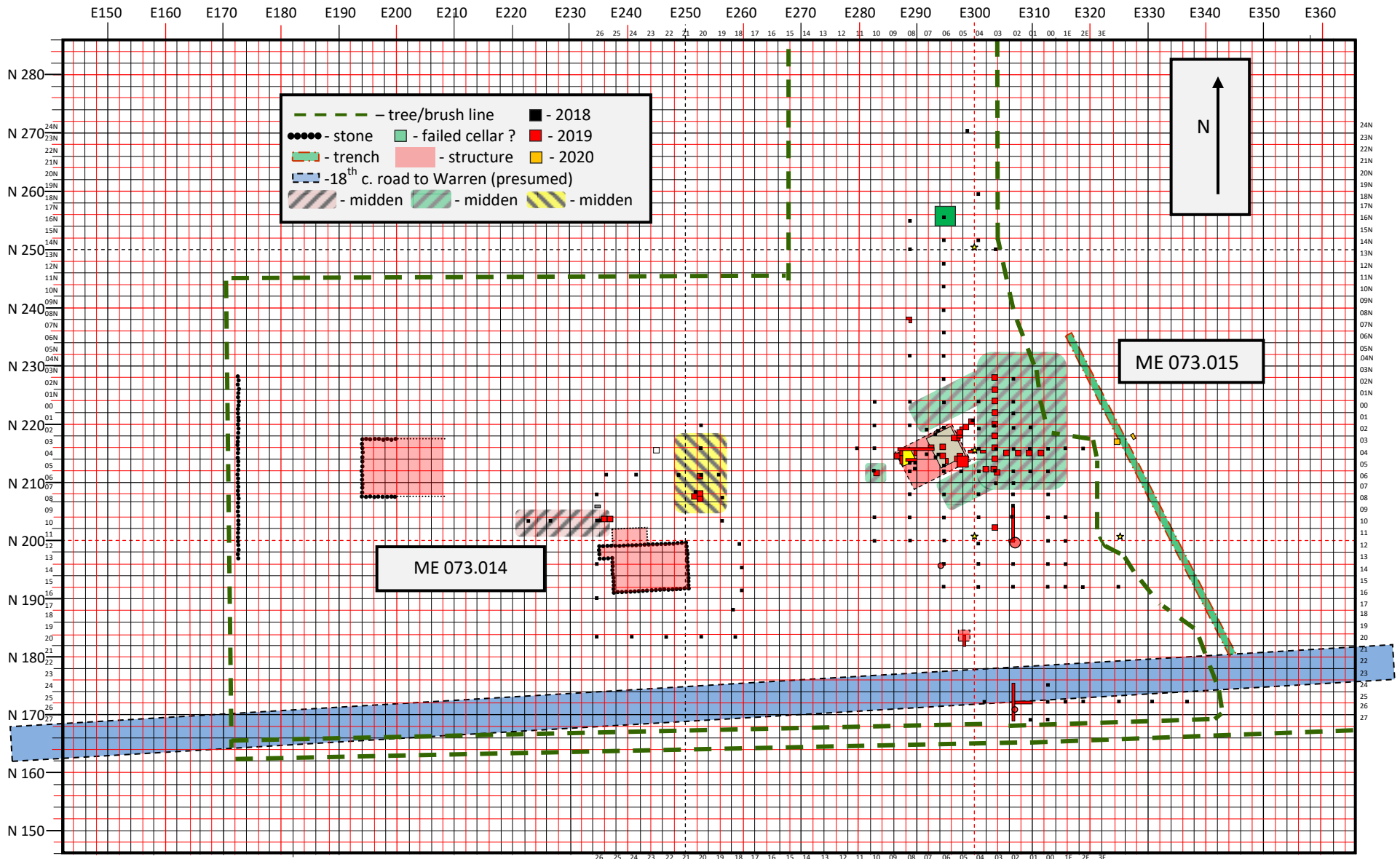


Figure 2: 2018, 2019, and 2020 archaeological testing at Merryspring Nature Center

The whole strongly suggests the site's initial occupation was not a frontier residence; it is likely the initial occupation was not an effort at frontier settlement by a simple settler-farmer (homesteader) and his family. Indeed, historical data suggest late 18<sup>th</sup> c. coastal and interior mid-Maine was not only grossly underdeveloped economically, but predominantly populated by under-educated or totally uneducated settlers/subsistence farmers, that is, families whose circumstances included permanent destitution and, in some cases, near, if not outright starvation (Taylor 1990).

During the site's occupation, c. 1775<sup>±</sup> - 1802, money was not a common reality for most in mid-Maine. "In August, 1788, Norridgewock's seventy-nine taxpayers collectively possessed a mere seven dollars in coin..." (Taylor 1990:66). "...in the early 1790's there was so little money in this country [mid-Maine] that dollars were shewn about among the farmers as curiosities.' " (Taylor 1990:66, citing Allis 1954). And, "in very long stretches of completely settled coast there is no specie... there all transactions are in the form of barter." (Taylor 1990:66, citing Talleyrand - no date)

Additionally, a great percentage of the region's settlers, whether arriving earlier or later in mid-Maine, lived in log homes, or hovels, with little or no resources to supply immediate, let alone longer term needs. So called "framed houses" (lumber constructed) were the rare exception. In 1792, in Jefferson, Maine, only twenty miles west of Camden, a mere 18% of taxpayers owned a framed house, and only 43% owned a barn. By 1801, those percentages had grown to only - 46% and 51%, respectively (Taylor 1990:258, Table 6).

Thus, a significantly large, albeit possibly earthfast, 18<sup>th</sup> c. structure with glass windows, nails, brick, an overly large cellar, and clear evidence of a broad subsistence economy and developed circumstances (e.g., tea sets and punch bowls) exists in stark contrast to the broader regional expectation.

Beyond the immediate structure and associated midden, ME 073.015 includes a broad distribution of cultural materials throughout the hay field immediately south of the structure. This distribution of cultural materials, principally small ceramic sherds, is interpreted as reflecting agricultural practice associated with one or more later, 18<sup>th</sup> c. occupations, specifically the spreading of pig manure. The agricultural field also includes a large pit feature containing sheep remains, and both 18<sup>th</sup> c. European and presumed Native American content.

Further, the physical extent of the site, overall, is not limited to the area of the structure, its midden, and adjacent field to the south. Limited testing reveals cultural materials,

specifically ceramics, at least 60m north of, and well down the steep valley slope leading north, away from the site's main structure - the current, and presumably historic path to the flowing spring located north of the site. Additionally, visual inspection of the small stream emanating from the spring identifies the presence of Euro-American, early 19<sup>th</sup> c., if not late 18<sup>th</sup> c. ceramics within its gravel bed. Clearly the preceding two centuries of historic use of the landform includes an inferred use/dependence upon this water source, indeed, the landform's only surficial water source of any kind.

As noted above, a non-European component is also suggested at ME 073.015. A contemporary Native American presence is strongly suggested by the recovery of: shattered rhyolite cobble fragments; possible red clay beads; and large, hammered, folded and rolled, 18<sup>th</sup> c. flat buttons (interpreted as possible ornamentation).

Given the limited scope of testing, a full understanding of this 18<sup>th</sup> c. Native American presence is not available. However, a similar presumed Native American assemblage at the Thorndike-Conway House (ME 373.017) (Mitchell 2016a, 2016b, 2017), located approximately 1/5<sup>th</sup> mile east of ME 073.015, strongly suggests the Native American presence at both is likely more than incidental, or coincidental.

In 1779, Continental land and naval forces, including 290 Massachusetts Militia and Native American Penobscot warriors from a base in modern Glen Cove (Rockport), attempted to evict British forces from Castine, a town along the Penobscot River, north of Camden. The effort proved disastrously unsuccessful, resulting in a complete rout of Continental forces. Many of the retreating soldiers, and presumably Penobscots, fled south, seeking refuge at homes and farms in Camden (all of present-day Camden and Rockport).

As Camden remained the "front line" between British and Continental forces for the remainder of the Revolutionary War, it is reasonable that a Continental force remained in Camden for some period of time, in order to protect against, or at least warn others farther south, of any British advance. The historic record indicates such a force was stationed at "Camden Harbor" by at least 1780 - Lt. Benjamin Burton and a small force (Robinson 1907). The presence of a second, spatially and temporally contemporary Revolutionary War period site (Thorndike-Conway House, ME 373.017) along what was historically referred to as the "Warren Road" is suggestive of a strategic military intent.

The Warren Road, as it is referred to in 19<sup>th</sup> c. documents (e.g., deeds), was likely the only 18<sup>th</sup> c. overland route from the deep water anchorages of today's Camden and Rockport, to the Continental headquarters in Warren (present-day Thomaston). Recent

archaeological survey by the author located a remnant of the Warren Road approximately ¼ mile west of ME 073.015 (Mitchell 2019a). Not only does the Warren Road follow a route through Merryspring Nature Center, and pass by ME 073.014, ME 073.015, ME 373.016, and ME 373.017, but evidence indicates it was a pre-19<sup>th</sup>c. *engineered* roadway (Mitchell 2019a).

Had the British chosen to pursue the retreating Continental forces in 1779, or initiated an offensive at a later date, Camden and Rockport harbors would have been strategically critical to such an effort. And 18<sup>th</sup> c. Warren, being only 11 miles south, was vulnerable to an unobserved and rapid overland approach by British forces, via the Warren Road. Had Warren fallen to British forces, all of northern Massachusetts (i.e., Maine) could have become British territory. It is, therefore, reasonable that some form of combined Continental Militia and Penobscot warrior force maintained semi-permanent, contemporary encampments at both ME 373.017 and ME 073.015.

Further, a spatial extension of the Revolutionary War period component at ME 073.015 is inferred from recovery of fourth quarter 18<sup>th</sup> c. materials within ME 073.014's middens (e.g., an opaque glass trade bead, lithic debitage, large 18<sup>th</sup> c, flat buttons, and case bottle fragments). This apparent spatially remote component, contemporary with, but 50m distant from the 1770's occupation at ME 073.015, appears to have been present on, or adjacent to the landform on which ME 073.014's cellar is located. There, an immediate spatial overlap of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> c. components there appears to have led to incorporation of earlier, 18<sup>th</sup> c. cultural materials into the later, 19<sup>th</sup> c. middens (18<sup>th</sup> c. cultural materials are also found secondarily deposited within the 19<sup>th</sup> c. Thorndike-Conway House midden (e.g., glass trade beads).

Identification and separation of these two components will be an important aspect of any future investigative agenda at ME 073.014; some aspects of the fourth quarter, 18<sup>th</sup> c., Burton Encampment *may remain extant beneath the Hosmer cellar's backdirt.*

### **ME 073.014**

ME 073.014 is principally represented by a roughly 30' x 33' loose (i.e., non-mortared) stone-lined cellar located, as noted above, approximately 50m west-southwest of ME 073.015. ME 073.014's total spatial limits are not, as yet, fully defined. However, visual inspection identifies a site area potentially encompassing thousands of square meters - a main farmhouse (cellar), two middens, at least one outbuilding foundation 30m northwest of the cellar, stone walls, and extensive agricultural fields with possible additional archaeological deposits.



Asa Hosmer arrived in Camden, c. 1785. Being both an early resident, and Camden's first school teacher, Homer's farm has local, if not regional significance. In addition, the value of an essentially undisturbed, first quarter, pre-War of 1812, War of 1812, and early Maine statehood, 19<sup>th</sup> c. farm site cannot be understated. Few, if any, such sites remain in the mid-coast Maine region. And likely none exist in such an undisturbed condition.

While limited to a small percentage of overall testing, data suggest initial construction of the Hosmer farm dates to between 1800 and 1810. It is possible that Elisha Gibbs, the Burton militia structure's last resident, having entered into a four year contractual lease/purchase agreement with the parcel's owner in 1799, began construction of the farmhouse, only to lose possession of it in 1801, due to unfortunate circumstances. In 1803, Asa Hosmer became the parcel's owner, and the farmhouse is likely either taken ownership of, completed, or built by Hosmer at that time.

ME 073.014 includes two spatially separate, but related household middens. The middens lie adjacent to the farm cellar's northwest and northeast corners. Ceramics from within the middens, being the best temporal indicator, suggest the farm's occupation begins at or immediately after the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Early polychrome pearlware glazed ceramics (possibly associated with occupation of ME 073.015) and early forms of blue shell edged pearlware glazed ceramics identify the approximate onset of occupation. Broad brush, cobalt blue floral decorated pearlware (c.1815-1830) identifies the terminal limit of occupation. No ceramics post-dating embossed shell edged pearlware, or broad brushed cobalt blue pearlware are present in the current sample; no whiteware is present.

While the significant volume of cultural materials present in both middens might suggest the farm to have been relatively prosperous, several indicators combine to suggest sustainability, but not prosperity:

- ✚ the paucity of high cost ceramics (e.g., Chinese export porcelain);
- ✚ the limited amount and diversity of otherwise available pearlware glazed ceramics (e.g., late polychrome decoration);
- ✚ the overwhelming dominance of creamware glazed ceramics;
- ✚ the extraordinary amount of utilitarian redware;

- ✚ and a noteworthy combination of low diversity within the faunal sample (e.g., no fish or bird) and low quality mammalian subsistence remains (e.g., pig's feet).

The above also suggests the Asa Hosmer farm was not what is commonly referred to as a self-sustaining farm, one which supplies its own internal needs. The appearance of (presumably) purchased (or bartered) butchered mammal parts (e.g., calf tail vertebrae, and pigs feet), and the high volume of utilitarian redwares, suggests the possibility of a dairy farm, perhaps supplying the micro-region with milk and other dairy products, while sustaining itself on food and other products purchase with the proceeds. This possibility also hints at growing post-Revolutionary War, micro-regional, economic specialization.

Ship building, a developing lime industry, and other economic and logistical "drivers" might have encouraged specialization (and possibly social stratification) within the immediate micro-regional population. Butchers, ship wrights, dairy farmers, mill workers, fishermen, carpenters, common laborers, blacksmiths, stone masons, quarrymen, and other non-agricultural, potentially *year-round* vocations would be required in an economically diverse and prospering, post-Revolutionary War Camden. Such a circumstance might explain the stark contrast between the archaeological evidence and the general state of hardship within mid-Maine (see above).

In light of the above, then, the farm's apparent sudden demise, while not understood, is all the more curious. Some circumstance caused the farm's complete abandonment by the mid to late 1820's, *with no ensuing reoccupation*! Disease may have played a role.

Pyle identifies cholera began moving into Maine's central seaboard in the 1820's, arriving in Bangor by late 1832.

"During December 1832, a chest of clothing that had belonged to a sailor, who had died of cholera at a Baltic port, arrived at his home in a small village near Bangor, Me. The chest was opened, the clothing was distributed to his friends, and all who received the garments were taken with cholera and died." (1969)

Alternatively, economic hardship may have played a role in the farm's abandonment. Even if the Hosmer farm were economically viable at one time, the second decade of the 19<sup>th</sup>c. was unforgiving. Climactic instability caused shortages on farms and across the region. Additionally, the English, and the War of 1812, brought commerce and trade to a near standstill. As one Camden resident, William Parkman, put it, regarding the agricultural hardships:

*"As to the times they are very hard. The district of Maine is going [to] wreck as fast as ever a country did. Farms can be purchased for less than half of what they could have been 5 or 6 years ago. A great many is moving away to Ohio." (Taylor 1990:239).*

Yet another Camden resident, Alibeus Partridge, spoke to the English dominance of the bays in 1813.

*"The times are exceedingly dark... hundreds and hundreds have neither bread nor potatoes to eat... [shipping] is almost cut off. The British take and carry of[f] and burn numbers of [ships] so that... the southern trade is so stopt that no provisions is brought from thence to help the difficulty." (Taylor 1990:239).*

The above notwithstanding, the author believes another factor may have adversely impacted the large farm, making it less and less sustainable - lack of adequate on-site water supply. By the mid to late 1820's, and based on visual identification only, the farm had grown spatially to include at least one outbuilding, and extensive fields. The presence of an addition to the home, in a possible new kitchen on the rear of the house, suggests internal growth of the farm. Ever increasing demand on a limited water resource (the single spring) by a growing farm and household may have destabilized what was, at a smaller scale, previously economically viable.

By the 1830's, soon after the farm's abandonment, the 18<sup>th</sup> c. parcel on which both archaeological sites are located (Lot 71 of the Twenty Associates, c.1768) was divided longitudinally (east to west) by contractual agreement. While the portion north of the Warren Road, including both archaeological sites, was spared, the entire area south of the Warren Road was commercially leased for \$50 to "blow lime" (i.e., quarry lime). The line of demarcation between the lot's two halves is presumed to have been the then abandoned Warren Road, which, in earlier times, bisected the lot precisely as the lime contract identifies its subdivision. However, a western bypass of the Warren Road, identified in an 1811 survey map, suggests either its infrastructural inefficiency or obsolescence, or both, by that time.

Beyond a lack of economic sustainability, the "explosive" nature of a commercial lime operation in one's front yard would no doubt have contributed to abandonment and lack of reoccupation of the farm, for at least the duration of quarrying (c. 1830's and 1840's).

Analogous circumstances are seen in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries – enormous pressure to exploit a natural resource on the same landform as a farm - gravel. Regionally, the financially lucrative 20<sup>th</sup> c. endeavor of gravel excavation has led to many, once prosperous 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> c. farms becoming little more than “the old homestead”, and a few outbuildings, with the balance of once lush fields and pastures now little more than large holes in the ground.

As it relates to the limited testing of the fourth quarter 18<sup>th</sup>, and first quarter 19<sup>th</sup> century archaeological record at Merryspring Nature Center, the following is clear:

- ✚ A very significant fourth quarter 18<sup>th</sup> c. component is present in ME 073.015, and includes: an earthen cellar; chimney base; and extensive, though historically disturbed, midden deposits.
- ✚ The site includes a Revolutionary War temporal component, with evidence of a coincident Native American presence.
- ✚ A temporal, and possibly immediate relationship exists between some portion of the 18<sup>th</sup> c. component at Merryspring Nature Center and that of the Thorndike-Conway House (ME 373.017), a few hundred meters to the east. This relationship is believed related to Revolutionary War use of the two properties as semi-permanent, though possibly seasonal encampments/outposts by Continental forces, likely including Penobscot warriors.
- ✚ ME 073.015 includes extensive, likely terminal 18<sup>th</sup> c. agricultural activity. This is inferred via the presence of considerable, though broadly distributed terminal 18<sup>th</sup> c. ceramics thinly, but evenly distributed across an extensive area of field south of the structure itself. This activity is presumed related to spreading of (most likely) pig manure.
- ✚ First quarter, 19<sup>th</sup> c. occupation is present at ME 073.014, and includes: the farmhouse’s loose stone lined cellar; one outbuilding foundation; and two undisturbed household middens.
- ✚ ME 073.014 also includes a possible fourth quarter 18<sup>th</sup> c., probable Revolutionary War period component, identified through contemporary cultural materials (e.g., large 18<sup>th</sup> c. silver washed flat button, case bottle fragments, and glass trade bead).

- ✚ ME 073.014 maintains evidence of extensive agricultural activity, identified by at least one outbuilding foundation west of the farm's cellar, stone field walls, and well developed pastures across the land form.
- ✚ And lastly, the 1830s and '40s saw significant amounts of limestone quarrying on the parcel. There is certainly an important archaeological reality associated with this activity. Although untested, there are numerous quarries and, presumably, buildings and archaeological deposits associated with this activity. While no effort is currently underway to define this reality, it represents a near pristine opportunity to archaeologically explore the burgeoning, pre-industrial age lime industry and technology in mid-coast Maine.

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## **Appendix A: ME 073.015 Shovel Test Pits and Excavation Units**



Figure 3: Transect 2, Shovel Test Pit 1, looking south across field



Figure 4: Transect 2, Shovel Test Pit 1, looking north across field



Figure 5: Transect 2, Shovel Test Pit 1, looking west across field



Figure 6: Transect 6, Shovel Test Pit 8, 35cm below surface

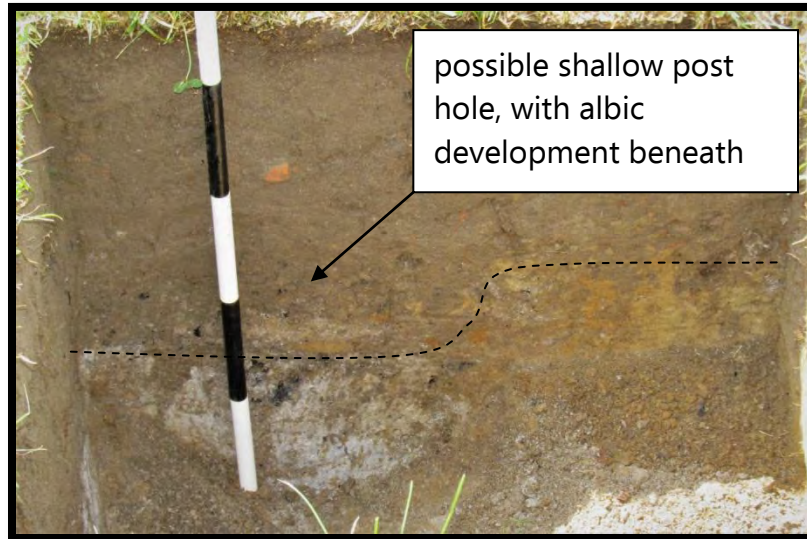


Figure 7: Transect 6, Shovel Test Pit 8, 45cm below surface



Figure 8: Transect 12, Shovel Test Pit 2 (Feature 1), mid-field looking due west;



Figure 9: Transect 12, Shovel Test Pit 2 (Feature 1), mid-field looking north-northwest.

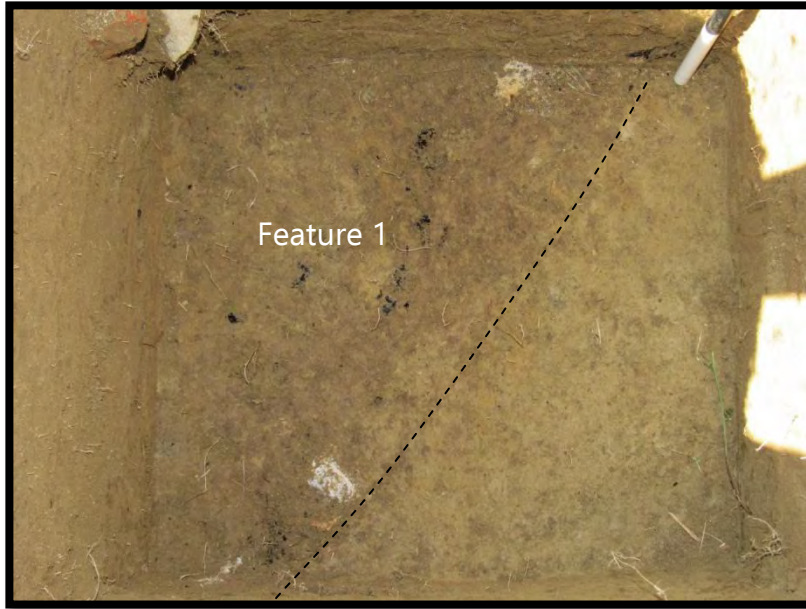


Figure 10: Transect 12, Shovel Test Pit 2; Feature 1 at 55cm below surface



Figure 11: Transect 12, Shovel Test Pit 2; Feature 1 at 55-60cm below surface (creamware sherd in Feature 1 - upper center)

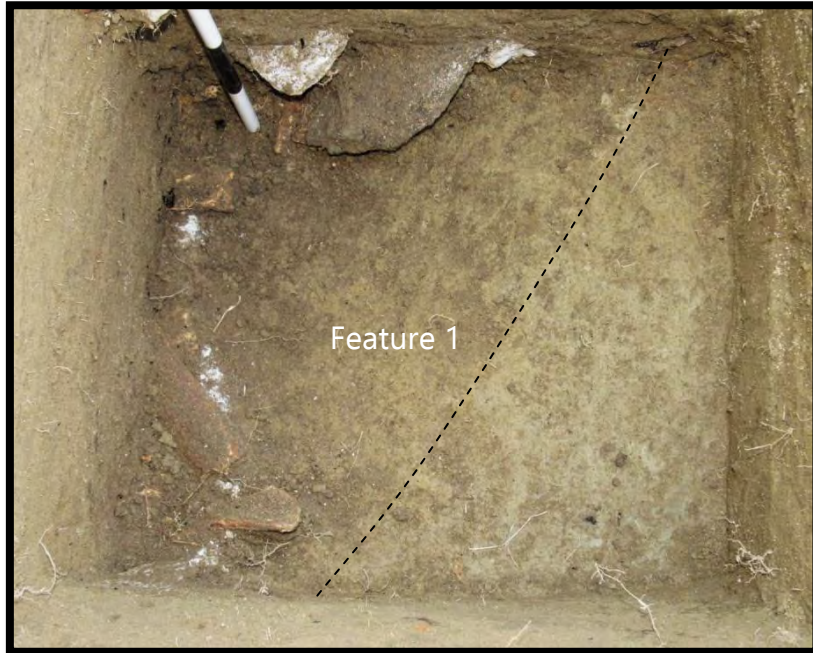


Figure 12: Transect 12, Shovel Teat Pit 2; Feature 1 at 75cm below surface.  
Note bone in lower left, cobbles in upper left.

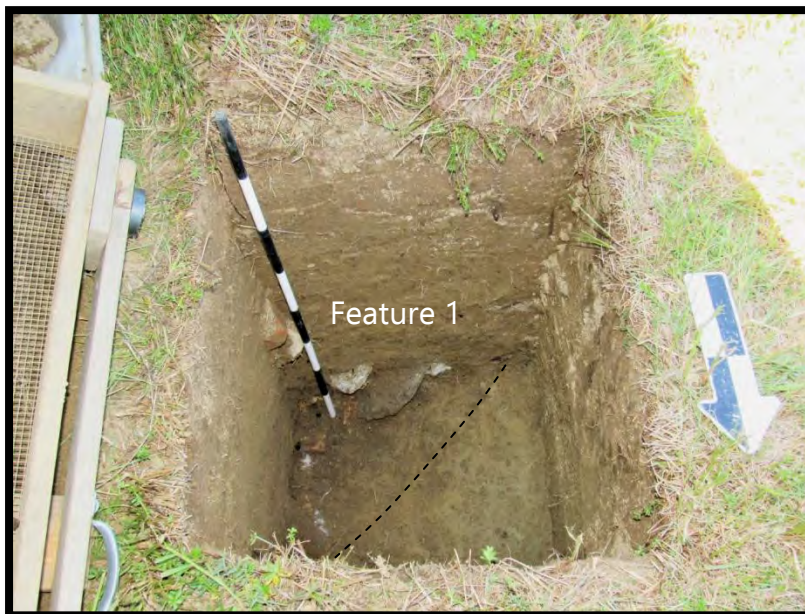


Figure 13: Transect 12, Shovel Test Pit 2; Feature 1 at 75cm below surface.

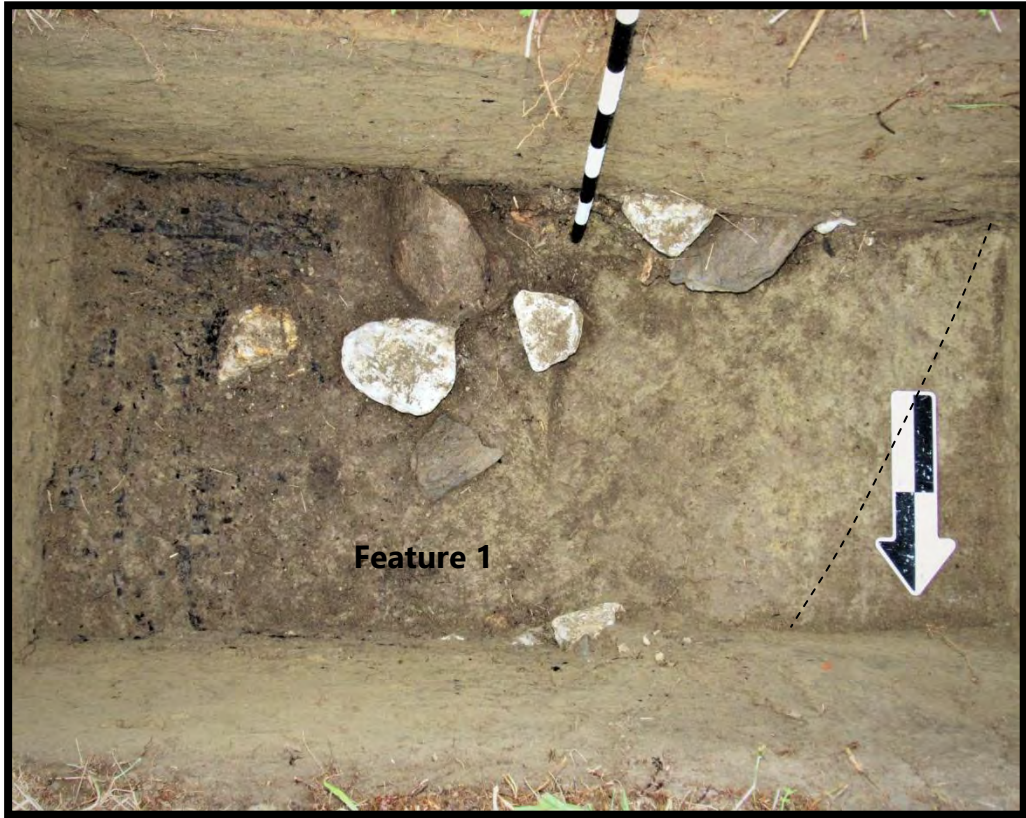
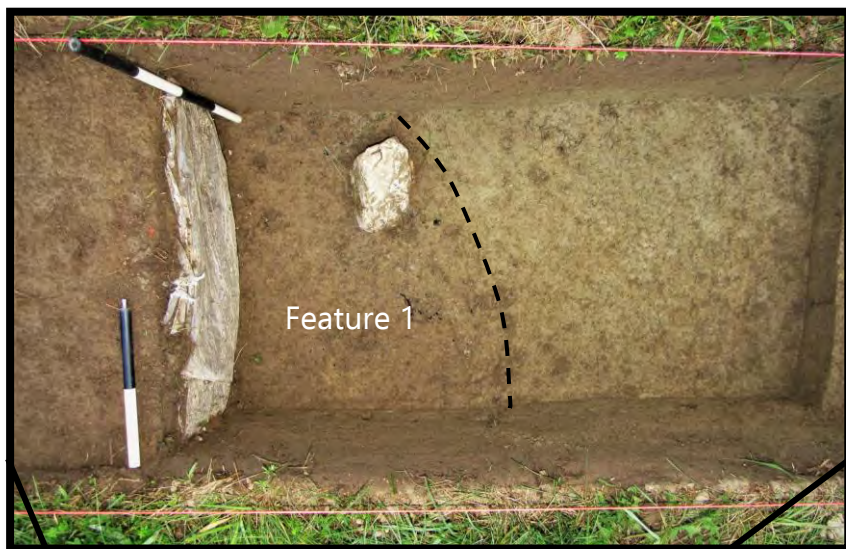


Figure 14: Transect 12, Shovel Test Pit 2 at 80cm below surface (Feature 1, with eastern 50cm eastern extension, TP 2E – left)



Figure 15: N199.5-N206 E306.5-307, looking south to Feature 1 at southern end (dashed line – 2018's STP 10).





Feature 1

Figure 16: Composite wall profile of 2019 trench (N199.5-206 E306.5-307). Note Transect 12, Shovel Test Pit 2 ("plasticed" backdirt) and Feature 1 (far left), and backfilled 2018's Transect 10, Shovel Test Pit 2 – (dashed line to right)



Figure 17: Transect 5, Shovel Test Pit 5W, at 20cm below surface (left) and 35cm below surface (right).  
(note southern cellar margin – cellar fill is gray, natural soil [orange "B" horizon] exterior to cellar)



Figure 18: Transect 5, Shovel Test Pit 5W at 40cm below surface (east wall)  
(note break in soil – cellar [left], “natural” orange soil [right])



Figure 19: ME 073.015, west cellar wall (N216 E293, southeast quad)  
(cellar fill – gray soil with rock [left])

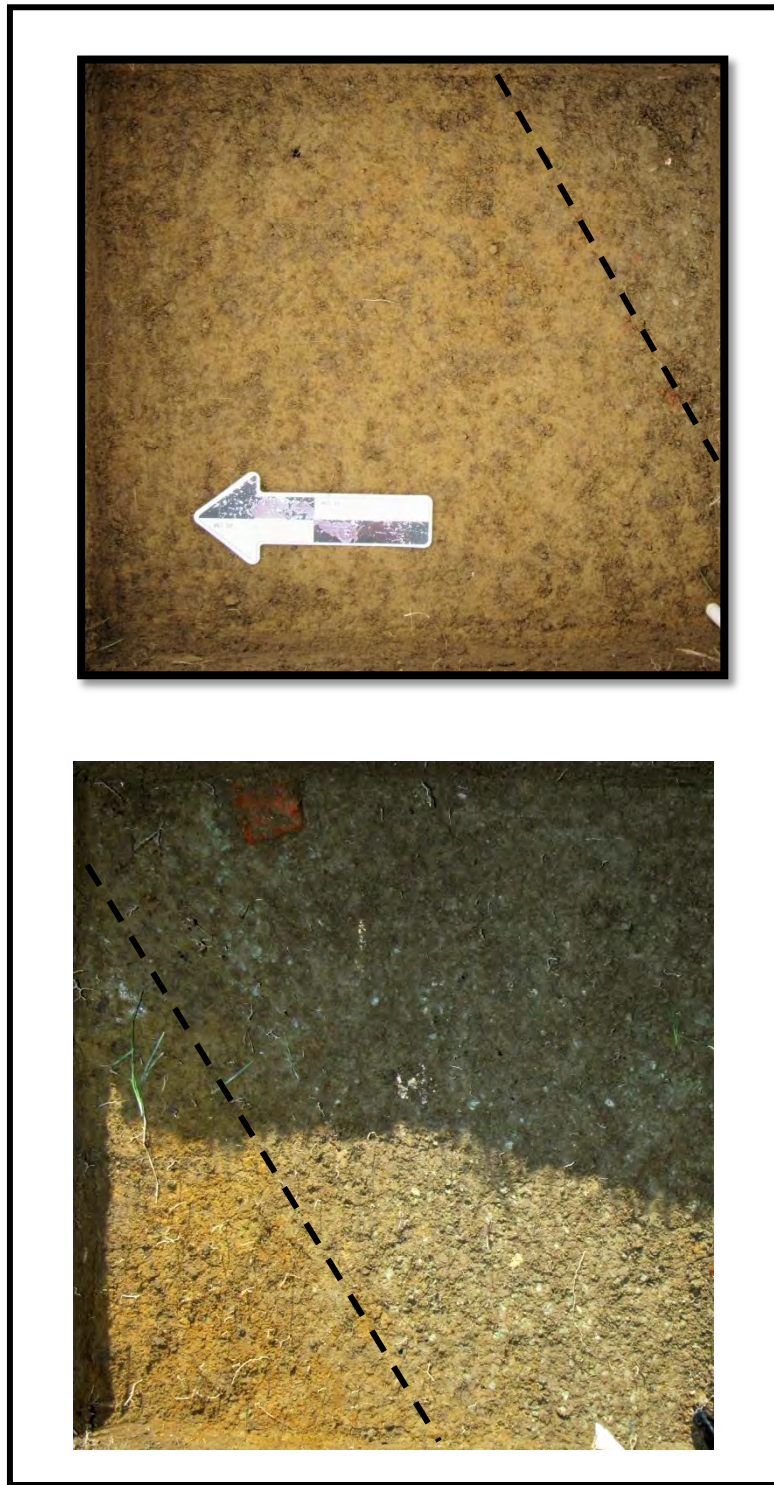


Figure 20: ME 073.015, north cellar wall (N219 E294, southeast quad [top] and N218 E294, northwest quad [bottom]) (cellar fill - gray soil).



Figure 21: Transect 5, Shovel Test Unit 6, at 5cm below surface, looking south (left) and north (right)



Figure 22: Transect 5, Shovel Test Unit 6, at 5cm below surface (left) and 20cm below surface (right)



Figure 23: Transect 5, Shovel Test Unit 6, at 30cm below surface (left) and 40cm below surface (right). Note bone, mortar, and rock emerging at 35-40cmbs.



Figure 24: Transect 5, Shovel Test Unit 6, at 50cm below surface (left) and 60cm below surface (right)



Figure 25: Transect 5, Shovel Test Unit 6, at 70cm below surface (left) and 80cm below surface (right)

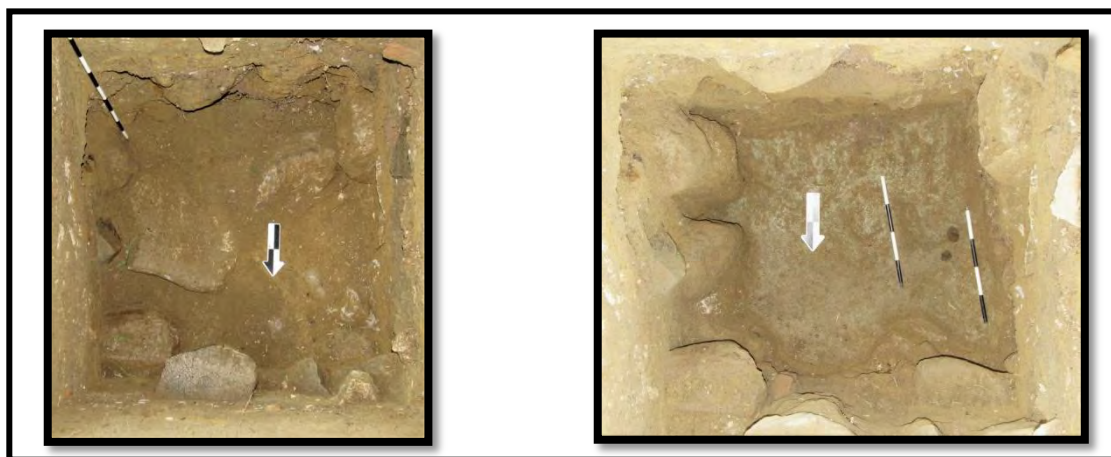


Figure 26: Transect 5, Shovel Test Unit 6, at 120cm below surface (left) and 155cm below surface-hard packed clay floor with post impression (center) and small post holes (right)



Figure 27: Transect 5, Shovel Test Unit 6, east wall (surface to 155cm below surface).  
Note angled strata indicating slope of infilling.



Figure 28: Transect 5, Shovel Test Unit 6, west wall (0-155cmbs).





Figure 29: ME 073.015 chimney base excavation units.

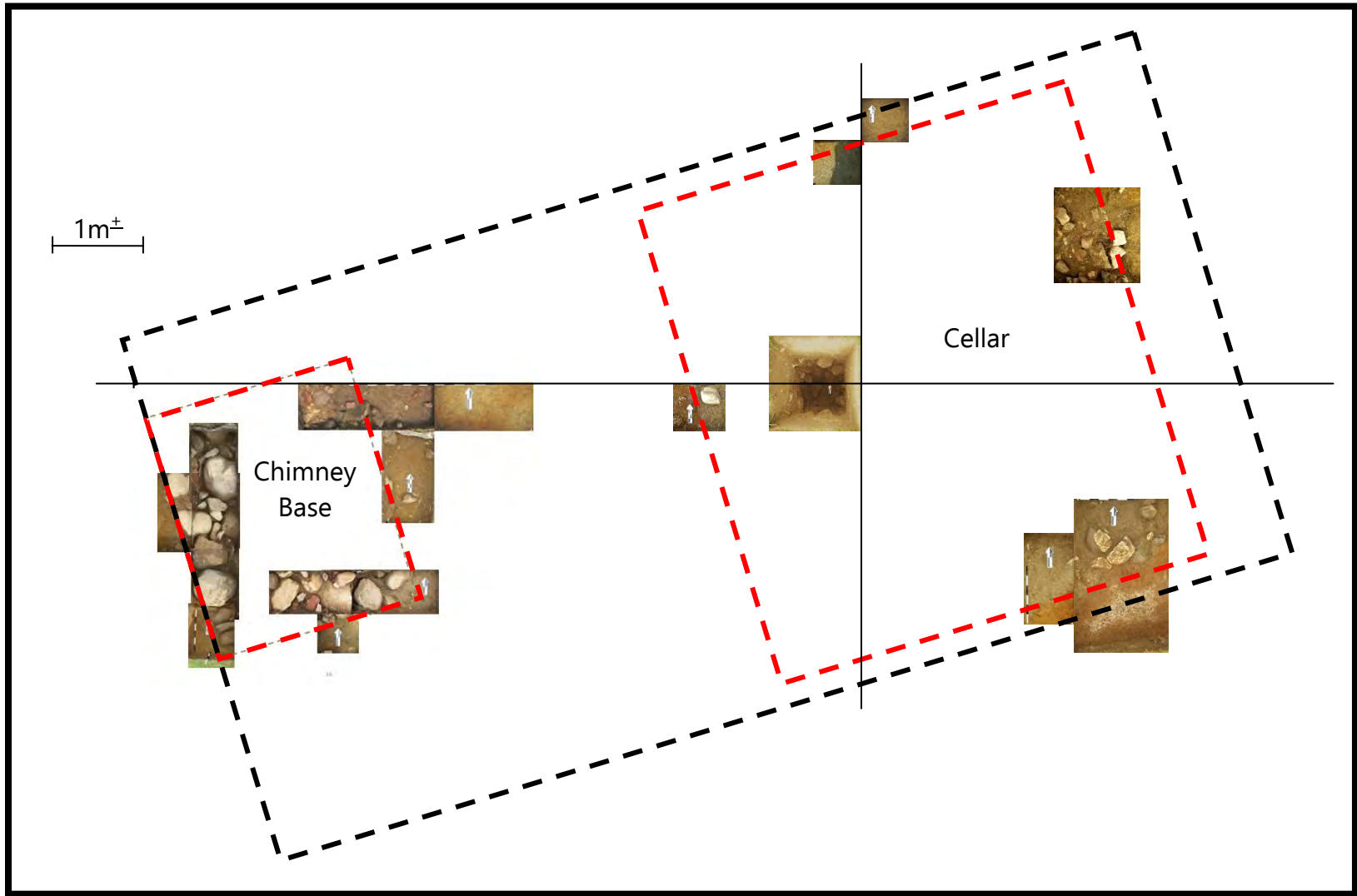


Figure 30: ME 073.015 structure - approximate footprint based on excavation results  
(all unit photographs near scale)

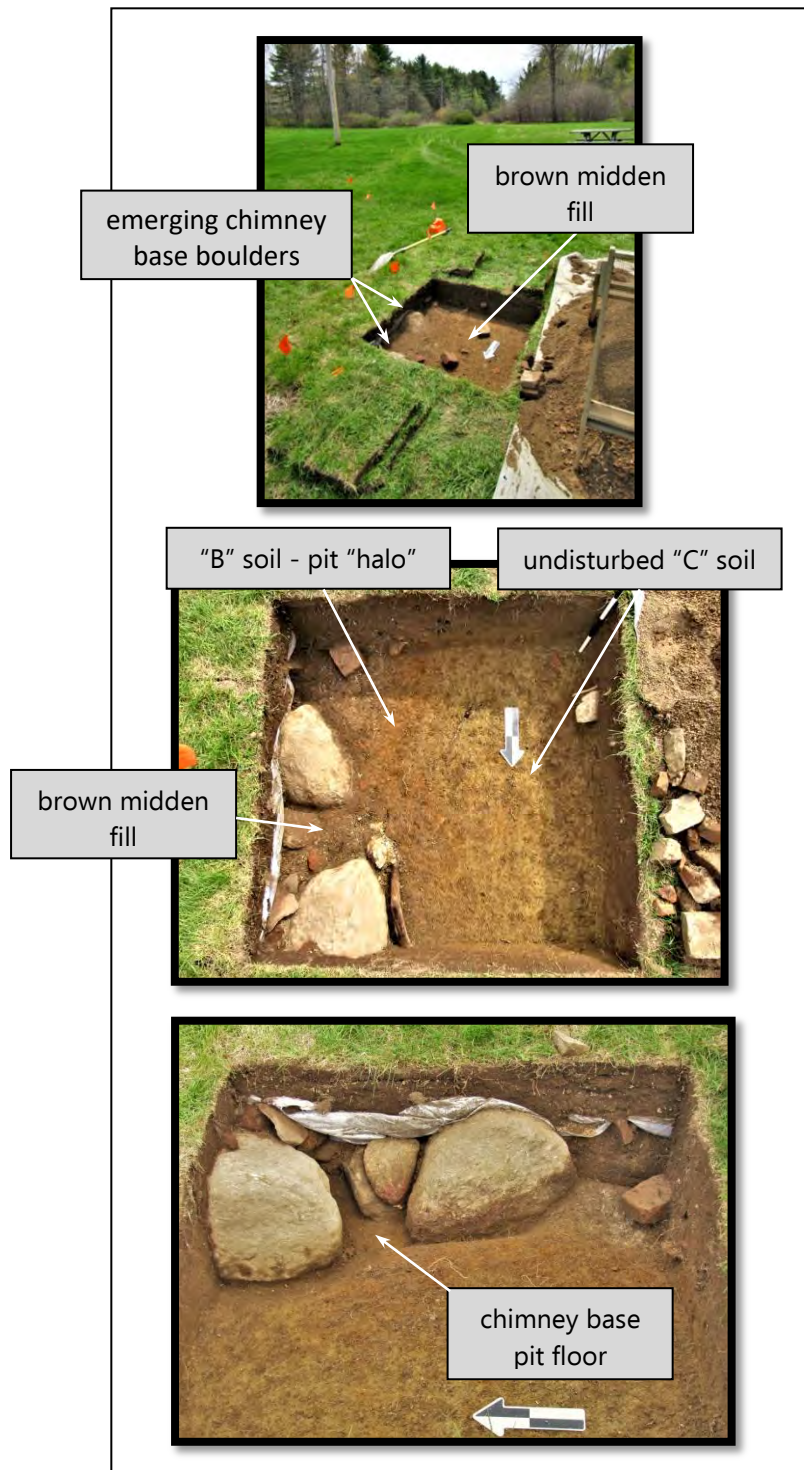


Figure 31: Feature 2: ME 073.015 chimney base pit. Top - fill over entire area at 20cmbs; Middle - pre-fill surface with fill remaining around chimney base at 30cmbs; Bottom - post fill removal around chimney base, exposing chimney base pit floor at 40cmbs.

**Appendix B: ME 073.014 Shovel Test Pits and Excavation Units**



Figure 32: ME 073.014 – cellar (facing southeast)  
(note cellar entrance in foreground)



Figure 33: ME 073.014 – cellar  
(west foundation wall with cellar entrance in foreground)



Figure 34: ME 073.014 – north foundation wall/berm  
(note chimney base/kitchen foundation, center)



Figure 35: ME 073.014 – south foundation wall looking west northwest



Figure 36: ME 073.014 – barn foundation (facing northeast)



Figure 37: ME 073.014 – barn foundation – northwest corner.  
(facing northeast)



Figure 38: ME 073.014 – barn foundation  
(southwest foundation corner, facing southeast)



Figure 39: ME 073.014 facing west – east foundation berm.  
(white circle - location of northeast midden)





Figure 40: ME 073.014 –northeast midden (facing west)



Figure 41: ME 073.014 – northeast midden (facing southwest)



Figure 42: ME 073.014 – northeast midden, facing south.  
(note northeast corner of Hosmer cellar at top)



Figure 43: ME 073.014 – northeast midden, east wall.  
(note convex midden base)



Figure 44: ME 073.014 – N203.5 E237.5  
(northwest brick pile overlying midden)



Figure 45: ME 073.014 – N203.5 E237.5  
(northwest brick pile overlying midden - north wall)



Figure 46: ME 073.014 – N203.5 E237.5  
(northwest brick pile overlying midden - south wall)



Figure 47: ME 073.014 – northwest midden (N203.5 E236.5 - west of, and contiguous with N203.5 E237.5) (cellar in undergrowth – center right)

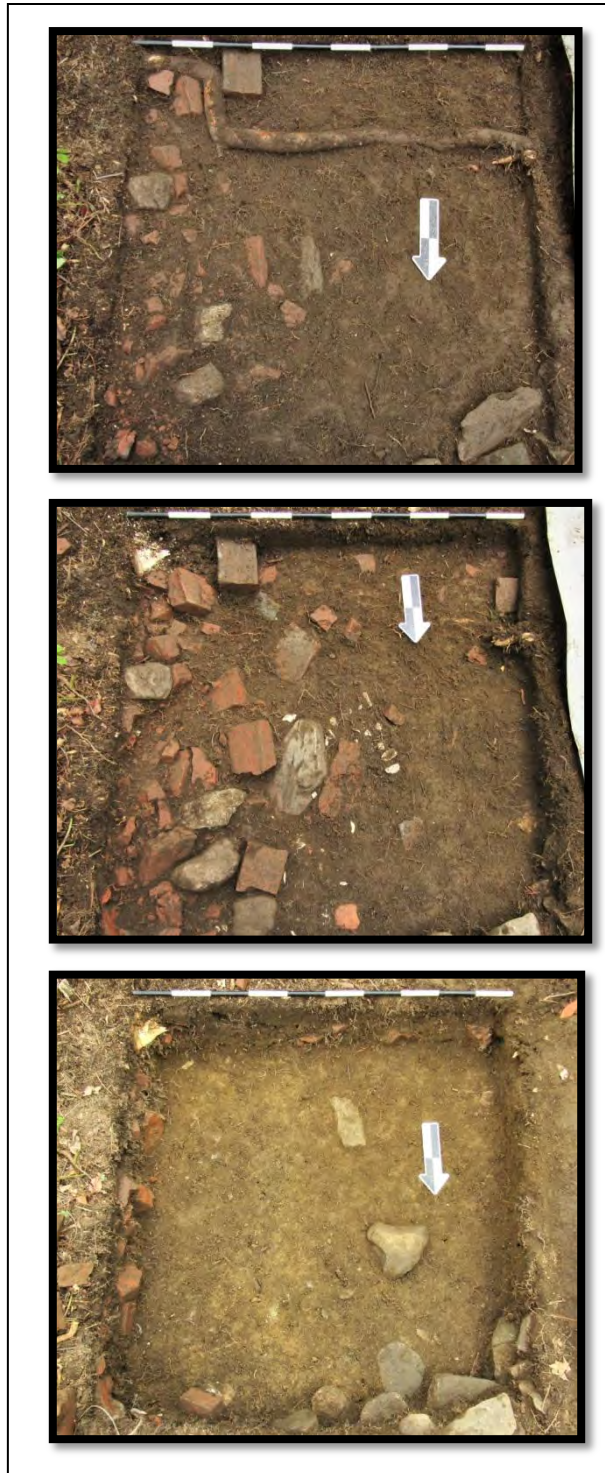


Figure 48: ME 073.014 – northwest midden - N203.5 E236.5,  
(7cm, 10cm, and 20cm below surface, top to bottom)  
(note shell emerging at 10cm in central floor, and cobble pile emerging at 20cm in  
northwest corner [lower right])



Figure 49: ME 073.014 – northwest midden N203.5 E236 – south wall



Figure 50: ME 073.014 – northwest midden - N203.5 E236 – west wall  
(note cobble pile emerging in northwest corner (upper right))

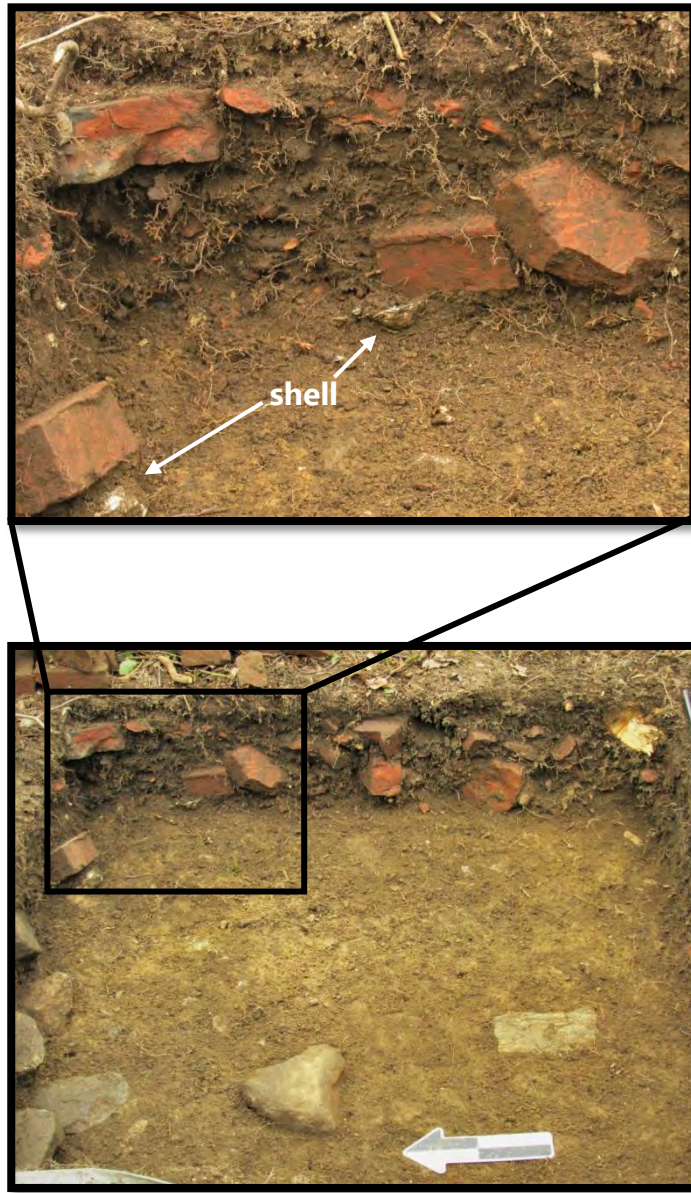


Figure 51: ME 073.014 – northwest midden N203.5 E236 – east wall  
(note brick pile to east, and shell beneath brick [insert])

## **Appendix C: Unattributed Chimney Base in Field**





Figure 52: depression and area of excavation (dashed circle) looking south.

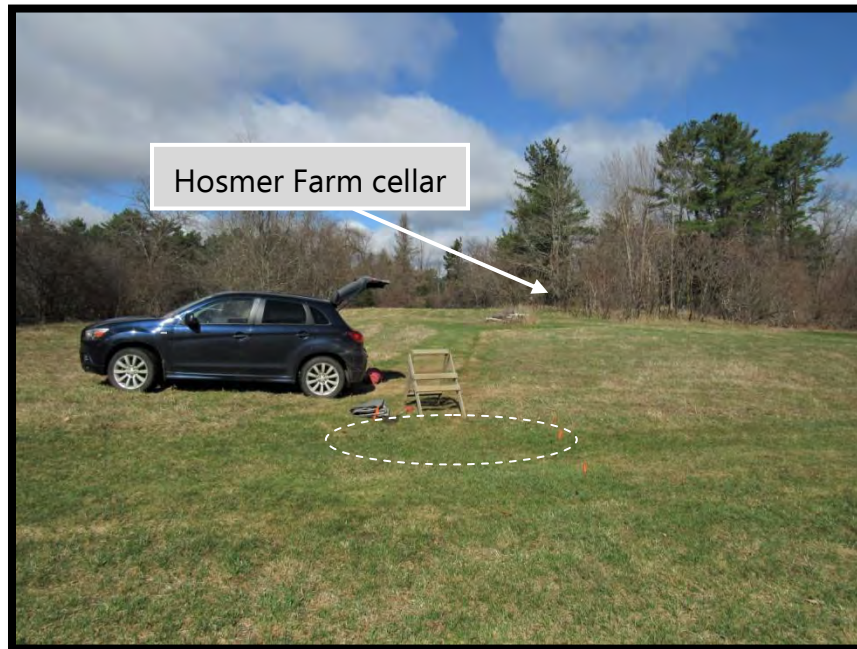


Figure 53: depression and area of excavation (dashed circle) looking west.

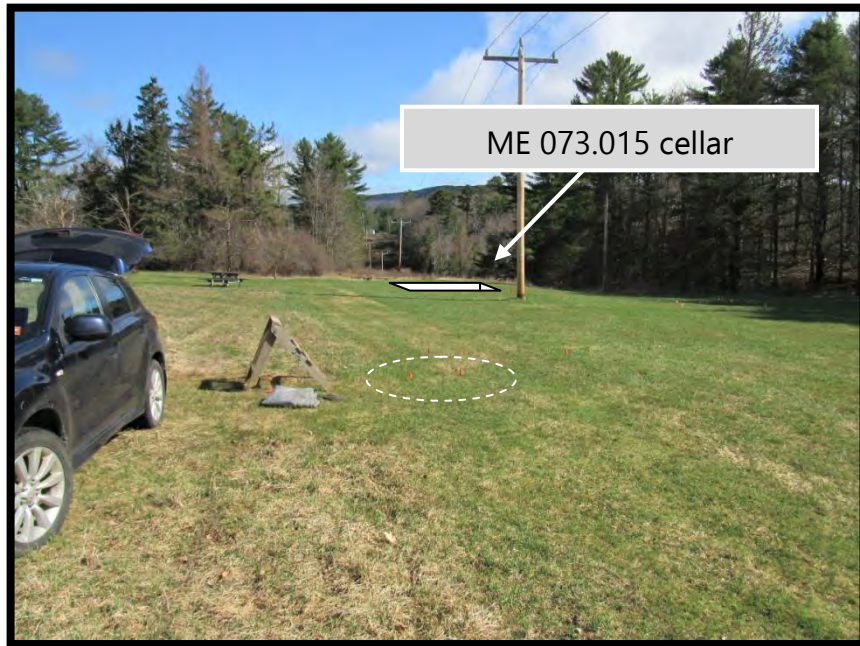


Figure 54: depression and area of excavation (dashed circle) looking north.



Figure 55: N181-183 E299, NW and SW quads, at 5cm below surface, looking east. (note depression clearly visible as topographic concavity overlying rock construction).



Figure 56: N181-183 E299, NW and SW quads, at 5cm below surface, looking south.

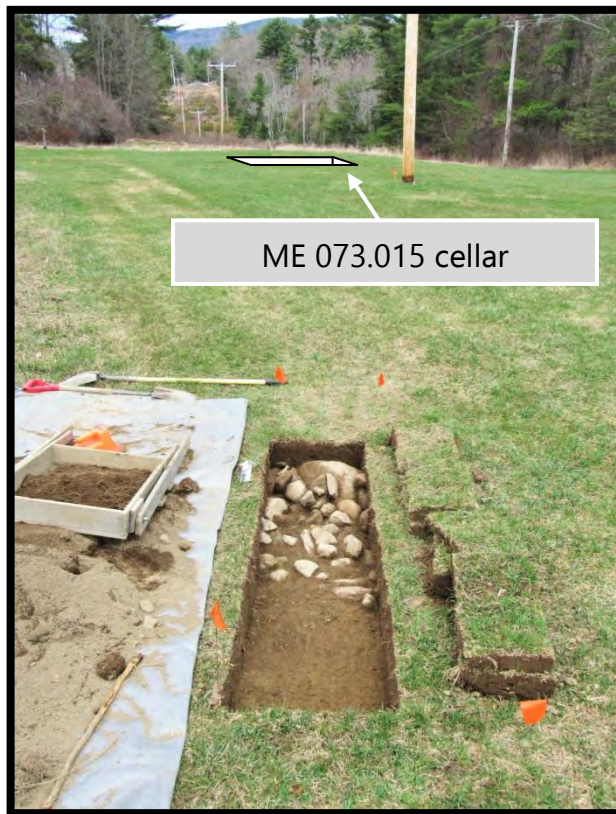


Figure 57: N181-183 E299, NW and SW quads, at 20cm below surface, looking north.



Figure 58: N181-183 E299, NW and SW quads, composite image of 20cm floor.



Figure 59: N181-183 E299, NW and SW quads, at 20-35cm below surface facing west, with stone construction removed.

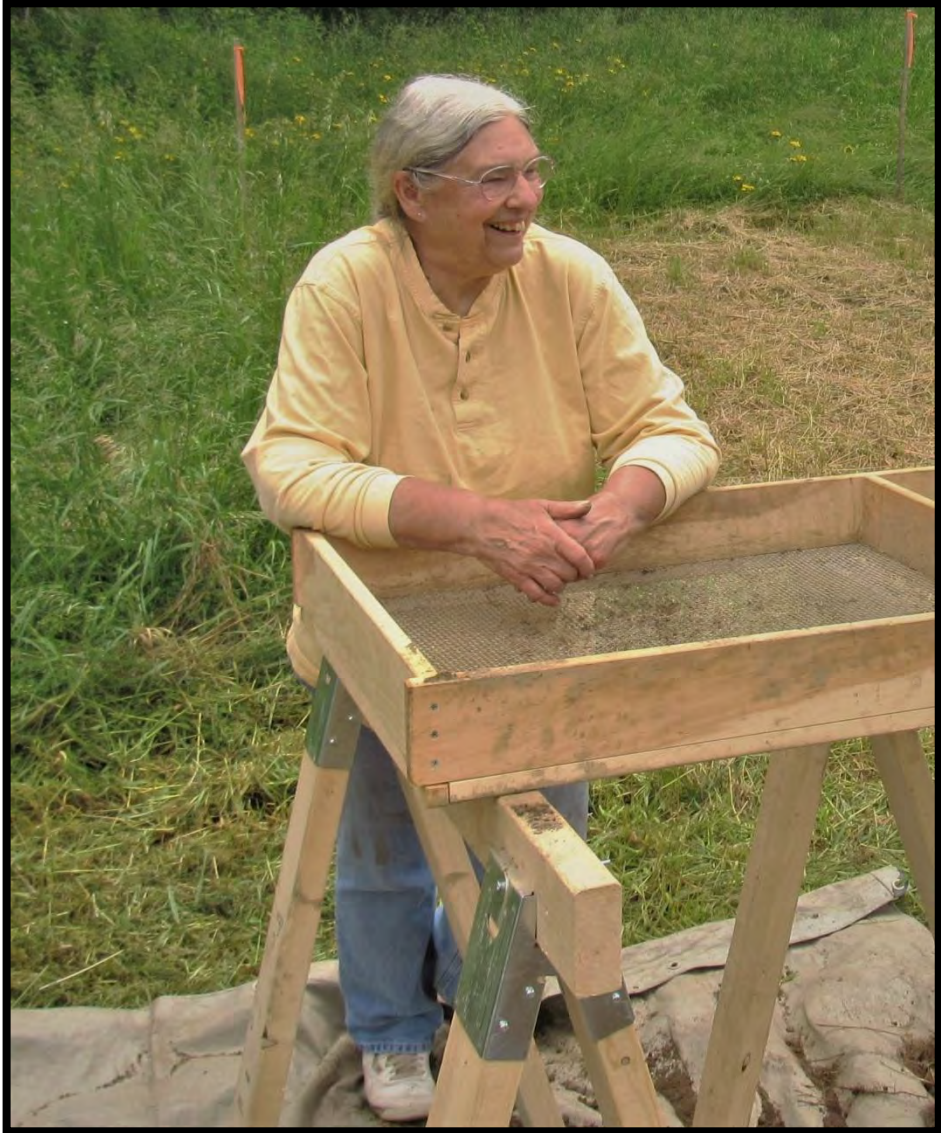
## **Appendix D: The Crew**



Antyna Gould



Jewel Cole



Marilyn Boyer



Sarah Cole





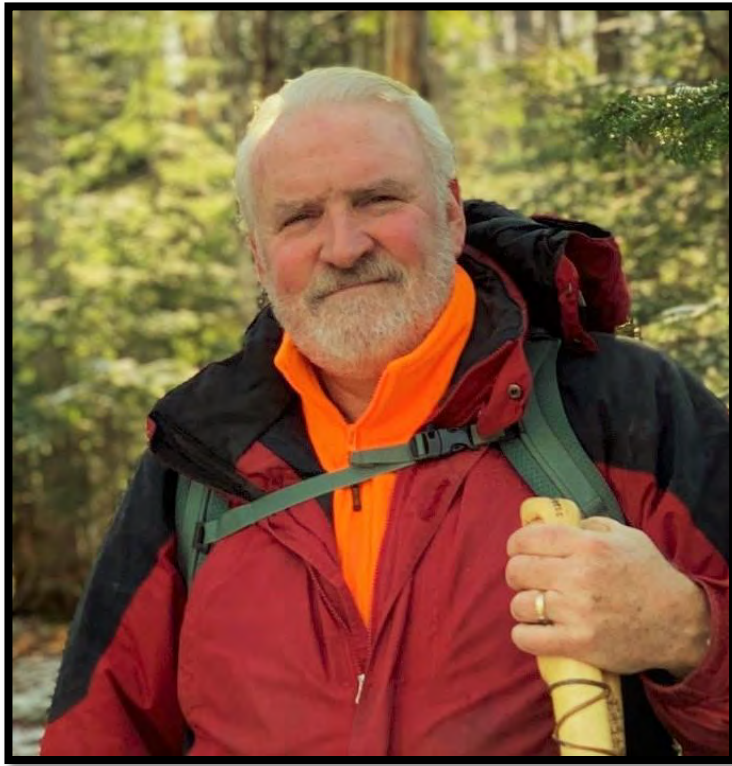
Paul Bock



Randy Harvey



Sarah and Lauren Mitchell



Harbour Mitchell, III



Tom, Dick, and Harry



Chuck